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PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF CHINA

[Comment: This report sketches the history and organization of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, People's Republic of China, and lists the top personnel in the various subdivisions. The sketch was written by Fan I-fu and published in the pro-KMT weekly periodical Hsin-wen T'ien-ti.

It shows that the leaders of the Communist Party, the civil government, and the military constitute a tight coterie and that they spread themselves over a variety of concurrent positions. For example, Po I-po, Minister of Finance, appears as political commissar for two military organizations and deputy commander for one.

The People's Revolutionary Military Council is located within the Tz'u-yu-tan in the Ch'ien-hsiang Shan area of the western suburbs of Peiping. From the outside it appears almost deserted, but actually it is the busiest government office in Peiping and is the headquarters of Mao Tse-tung's murderous activities and is directly under the control of the Chinese Communist Politburo.

The highest military organ of the Chinese Communists is the People's Revolutionary Military Council. The beginning of the Council was the Military Department (1930) directly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The first department head was Chou En lai. In 1931, Mao Tse-tung became Chairman of the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet. Following this the Military Department was transferred from the party set-up into the government organization and was renamed the Red Army Military Affairs Commission. Mao Tse-tung, concurrently, became the chairman of the commission.

During the period of the Tsun-i Conference, a holdover from the so-called Chinese Soviet, the entire leadership of the Chinese Communist Party fell into the hands of Mao Tse-tung as a result of the "anti- Li Li-san line" movement. The Red Army Military Affairs Commission was again transferred to the party setup and the name changed to the Chinese Communist Military Affairs Commission.

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The chairmanship of this commission fell to Chu Te. When the Communists reached Yenan after the "long march" Mao ousted Chu and took over the chairmanship of the commission again. After that there was never any change, except that after the establishment of the Communist government in Peiping in the autumn of 1949 the term "Peoples" was prefixed to the name of the commission.

The present organization of the People's Revolutionary Military Council is shown in the appended chart. The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Public Security, according to the organization of the so-called Central People's Government, should be under the direction of the Government Administration Council. However, this is only a manner of speaking, actually the two ministries are entirely under the control of the People's Revolutionary Military Council. The council itself, according to the fundamental law governing the organization of the Central People's Government, should be subject to the government. However is it not at present directly controlled by the Chinese Communists' Central Politburo?

Mao Tse-tung is still the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council with seven vice-chairmen, namely: Chu Te, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou En-lai, P'eng Te-huai, Ch'eng Ch'ien, Lin Piao, and Kao Kang. The council members are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Ho Lung (賀 龍) | 12. Teng Tzu-k'uei (鄧子恢) |
| 2. Liu Po-ch'eng (劉伯承) | 13. Hsi Chung-hsun (習仲勳) |
| 3. Ch'en I (陳 毅) | 14. Lo Jung-huan (羅榮桓) |
| 4. Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien (徐向前) | 15. Chang Tsung-hsun (張宗遜) |
| 5. Yeh Chien-ying (葉劍英) | 16. Huang K'o-ch'eng (黃克誠) |
| 6. Nieh Jung-chen (聶榮臻) | 17. Lo Jui-ch'ing (羅瑞卿) |
| 7. Su Yu (粟 裕) | 18. Chang Chih-chung (張治中) |
| 8. Chang Yun-i (張雲逸) | 19. Fu Tso-i (傅作義) |
| 9. Teng Hsiao-p'ing (鄧小平) | 20. Ts'ai T'ing-chieh (T'ing-k'ai)
(蔡廷鍇) |
| 10. Li Hsien-nien (李先念) | 21. Lung Yun (龍 雲) |
| 11. Jao Sou-shih (饒漱石) | 22. Liu Pei (劉 斐) |

Five of the above, including Chang Chih-chung, while called members, are actually only "student" members and act entirely on the advice of the other members.

The personnel of the various sections and offices under the People's Revolutionary Military Council are as follows:

Chief of Staff: Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien (徐向前)

Acting Chief of Staff: Nieh Jung-chen (聶榮臻)

Deputy Chiefs of Staff: Su Yu (粟 裕), Chang Tsung-hsun (張宗遜),
Huang K'o-ch'eng (黃克誠)

Chief of the General Office: Hsiao Hsiang-jung (蕭向榮)

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Deputy Chief: Lai Ch'uan-chu (賴傳珠)
 Chief of the Operations Department: Han Hsien-ch'u (韓先楚)
 Deputy Chiefs: Fu Ch'iu-t'ao (傅秋濤), Wang Shang-jung (王尚榮)
 Chief of the Training Department: Ch'eng Tzu-hua (程子華)
 Deputy Chief: Fu Chung (傅鍾)
 Chief of the Intelligence Department: Tsou Ta-p'eng (鄒大鵬)
 Deputy Chiefs: Ko Mao (戈 茅), Wei Ch'uan-t'ung (魏傳統)
 Chief of the Administrative Services Department: Yang Li-san (楊立三)
 Deputy Chief: Sung Yu-ho (宋裕和)
 Chief of Public Health Department: Ho Ch'eng (賀 誠)
 Deputy Chief: Su Ching-kuan (蘇井觀)
 Chief of People's Armed Partisans Section: Chou Shih-ti (周士第)
 Deputy Chiefs: Ch'eng Shih-ts'ai (程世才), Ts'ai Shun-li (蔡順禮)
 Minister of Railways: T'eng Tai-yuan (滕代遠)
 Deputy Ministers: Lu Cheng-ts'ao (呂正操), Wu Ching-t'ien (武競天),
 Wang Shih-t'ai (王世泰), Shih Chih-jen (石志仁)
 Minister of Public Security: Lo Jui-ch'ing (羅瑞卿)
 Deputy Minister: Cho Hsiung (卓 雄)
 Chief of Transport Section: Chang Ling-pin (張令彬)
 Deputy Chief: Yu Mei (于 眉)
 Chief of Bureau of Meteorology: Li T'ien-huan (李天煥)
 Deputy Chief: Lu Wu (盧 鋈) (formerly KMT Director of Nanking Observatory)
 Directory of Bureau of Civil Aviation: Chung Ch'ih-ping (鍾赤兵)
 Deputy Director: T'u Ch'ang-wang (涂長望)
 Chief of Central Bureau of Telecommunications: Wang Cheng (王 靜)
 Deputy Chiefs: Li Ch'ang (李 強), Wang Tzu-kang (王子剛)
 Chairman of General Political Department: Lo Jung-huan (羅榮桓)
 Deputy Chairmen: Hsiao Hua (蕭 華), Liu Kung-liang (劉公亮)
 Chief of Central Cadre Control Office: Tai Ching-yuan (戴鏡元)
 Deputy Chiefs: K'ang K'o-ch'ing (康克清) and Wang Chiu-leng (王九蒸)
 Chief of National Defense Research Council: Chang Chih-chung (張治中)

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Deputy Chiefs: Li T'ao (李 涛), Liu Fei (劉 斐)

Committeemen: Nieh Jung-chen (聶榮臻), Lo Jui-ch'ing (羅瑞卿), Fu Tso-i (傅作義), Ts'ai T'ing-ch'ieh (蔡廷鍔)

Chairman of Strategic Materials Committee: Li Fu-ch'un (李富春)

Deputy Chairman: Sung Shao-wen (宋昭文)

Yeh Chi-chuang (葉季壯)

Chief of the various offices and bureaus within the General Office are as follows:

Chief of Staff: Chang I-shen (張毅忱)

Chief of Secretariat: Liu Chih-ming (劉芝明)

Chief of Military Secrets Office: Wang Tzu-kang (王子剛), concurrently

Chief of Communications Office: Feng Tzu-chiu (馮子九)

Chief of Sanitation Office: Hsieh Kung-ch'o (薛公焯), concurrently

Chief of Bureau of External Affairs: Ch'iao Kuan-hua (喬冠華)

Chief of Office of General Affairs: Li Ch'ia (李 琦)

Chief of Bureau of Military Law: Li Po (李 波), (concurrently, commander of the Legal Administrative Unit, Chih-fa Tsung Tui, 執法總隊長)

Commander Security Guard Forces: Tseng Mei (曾 美)

Offices and sections within the General Political Department are as follows:

Chief of Organization Section: Ma Ning (馬 寧)

Chief of Civil Transport Section: Liu Kung-liang (劉公亮), concurrently

Chief of Propaganda Section: Liu Chih-chien (劉志堅)

Chief of Cultural Section: Ch'en I (陳 沂)

Deputy Chief: Li Chao-ping (李兆炳)

Chief of Enemy Subversion Section: Tou Li-hsin (竇力新)

Chief of Personnel Office: Wang To (王 輝)

Chief of Secretariat: Lu Chih-p'ing (魯志平)

Chief of Central Cultural Corps (Wen Kung Tsung-t'uan T'uan-chang):

Ho Lu-t'ing (賀綠汀)

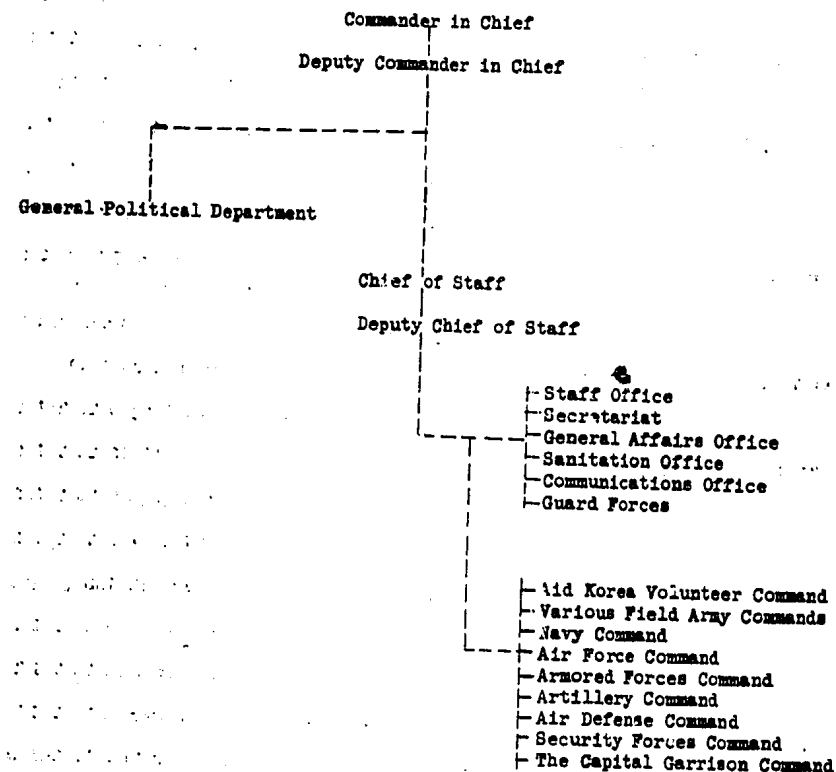
Chief of Guard Section: Chin Kung (晉 犖)

The General Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army (dubbed by the Communist Cadres the Liberation General) which is directly under the Military Council has a long history. It had its beginnings in the Red Army General

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Supreme Headquarters established in Jui-chin, Kiangsi, in 1930. Mao Tse-tung was Supreme Political Commissar and Chu Te, Commander in Chief. When Chu Te became chairman of the Chinese Communist Military Affairs Commission (now called Military Council) the General Headquarters was abolished. After Mao and Chu reached Yen-an changes in the government resulted in the setting up of the General Headquarters of the Eighth Route Army, afterwards changed to the General Headquarters of the 18th Army Group. At the close of the war against Japan, Chu Te discarded the above designation assigned by the government and set up the General Headquarters People's Liberation Army, on his own authority. Chu, in one leap, became the one and only Red Supreme Commander.

This General Headquarters People's Liberation Army is considered to be the supreme military authority of the Chinese Communists. And the organizational setup does indeed appear very pretentious as shown by the following chart.



The General Political Department that stands by itself in the chart is also under the People's Revolutionary Military Council. The various commands all are directly tied to the People's Revolutionary Military Council. In time of war, Chu Te may not issue orders in his own right as commander in chief to the

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various subordinate commands, but must affix his name after that of Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council in order for his orders to be effective. So, although the designation General Headquarters People's Liberation Army seems very imposing, it is actually only an empty name.

The personnel of the General Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Chu Te

Deputy Commander in Chief: P'eng Te-huai

Chief of Staff: Hsiao K'o (蕭克)

Deputy Chief of Staff: Li Kuo-ying (李國英)

The personnel of the General Political Department are the same as those of the Military Council. The Chief of the Staff Office, formerly Li T'ao (李濤), is now Sun Chih-ch'ao (孫志超). Chief of the Secretariat: K'ang K'o-ch'ing (康克清); Chief of the General Affairs Office: Lai Shao-ch'i; Chief of the Sanitation Office: Lu En (呂恩); Chief of the Communications Office: K'ang Yung-ju (康永如); Chief of the Guard Forces: unknown.

The personnel of the Field Army Commands are as follows: (Note: although some of these persons have been transferred to other duties, their names have been retained in the Field Army Command list)

Commander of the First Field Army: P'eng Te-hai

Deputy Commanders: Chang Tsung-hsun (張宗遜), Chao Shou-shan (趙壽山)

Political Commissar: Hsi Chung-hsun (習仲勳)

Deputy Political Commissar and, concurrently Chief of the Political Department, Kan Ssu-ch'i (甘泗淇)

Deputy Chief: Tu P'ing (杜平)

Chief of Staff: Yen K'uei-yao (閻揆要)

Deputy Chief of Staff: Chang Fa-chih (張達志)

Commander of Second Field Army: Liu Po-ch'eng (劉伯承)

Deputy Commander: Li Ta (李達)

Political Commissar: Teng Hsiao-p'ing (鄧小平)

Deputy: Chang Chi-ch'un (張際春)

Chief of Staff: Wei Hsiao-t'ang (衛小堂)

Commander of the Third Field Army: Ch'en I (陳毅)

Deputy Commanders: Su Yu (粟裕), T'an Chen-lin (譚震林)

Political Commissar: Jao Sou-shih (饒漱石)

Deputy: Shu T'ung (舒同)

Chief of Political Department: T'ang Liang (唐亮)

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Deputy: Chang K'ai (張 凱)
 Chief of Staff: Chang Ai-p'ing (張愛萍)
 Commander of the Fourth Field Army: Lin Piao
 Deputy Commander: Li Hsien-nien (李先念)
 Political Commissar: Teng Tzu-k'uei (鄧子恢)
 Deputy: T'an Cheng (譚 政)
 Chief of the Political Department: T'ao Chu (陶 鑄)
 Chief of Staff: Chao Erh-lu (趙爾陸)
 Deputy Chief: Huang Yung-sheng (黃永勝)
 Deputy Chief of Political Department: Liang Pi-sheng (梁必勝)

The personnel of the Command Headquarters of the Aid Korea Command is as follows:

Commander in Chief: P'eng Te-huai
 Deputy Commanders: Teng Hua (鄧 華), Ch'en Keng (陳 賡) (already returned to Yunnan), Yang Te-chih (楊得志)
 Political Commissar: Hsieh Fang (解 方)
 Deputy: Kan Ssu-ch'i (甘 泗洪)
 Chief of the Political Department: Li Chih-min (李志民)
 Deputy: Tu P'ing (杜 平)
 Chief of Staff: Pien Chang-wu (邊章五)
 Deputy: Chang Wen-chou (張文舟)

The personnel of the Navy Command Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Hsiao Ching-kuang (蕭勁光)
 Deputy: Lo Shun-ch'u (羅舜初)
 Chief of Staff: Chou Hsi-ha (周希漢)
 Political Commissar: Liu Tao-sheng (劉道生)

The personnel of the Air Force Command is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Liu Ya-lou (劉亞樓)
 Deputy: Chung Ch'ih-ping (鍾赤兵)
 Chief of Staff: Wang Ping-chang (王秉章)
 Political Commissar: Ch'ang Ch'ien-k'un (常乾坤)

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The personnel of the Armored Forces Command Headquarters are as follows:

Commander in Chief: Hsu Kuang-ta (許光達)

Deputy: Nieh Hao-t'ing (聶鶴亭)

Chief of Staff: Hsiang Chung-hua (向仲華)

Political Commissar: Hsien Heng-han (洗恆漢)

The personnel of the Artillery Corps Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Ch'en Hsi-lien (陳錫聯)

Deputies: Wan I (萬毅), Ch'iu Ch'uang-ch'eng (邱劍成)

Chief of Staff: Liu Chin-hsien (劉金軒)

Political Commissar: An Mou (安某)

The personnel of the Air Defense Corps Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Chou Shih-ti (周士第)

Deputies: Ch'eng Shih-ts'ai (程世才) Ts'ai Shun-li (蔡順禮)

Political Commissar: T'an Chia-shu (譚家述)

The personnel of the Public Security Forces Command Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Lo Jui-ch'ing (羅瑞卿)

Deputy: Huang Chen (黃鎮)

Chief of Staff: Chang Lien-k'uei (張連奎)

The personnel of the Capital Garrison Command Headquarters is as follows:

Commander in Chief: Nieh Jung-chen (聶榮臻)

Deputy: Yang Ch'eng-wu (楊成武); Chief of Staff: Tang Yen-chieh (唐延傑)

Political Commissar: Po I-po (薄一波)



Deputy Political Commissar, concurrently, Chief of the Political Department:
Wang Ts'ung-wu (王從五)

Deputy Chief of Political Department: Chang Nan-sheng (張南生)

Deputy Chief of Staff: Tseng Mei (曾美)

Within the table of organization of the General Headquarters People's Liberation Army there is a so-called North China Large Army Group (Ta ping tuan). This is also considered a field army force. However, it has no headquarters organization. The five Field Army Groups, Third, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth, which it embraces are under control of the North China

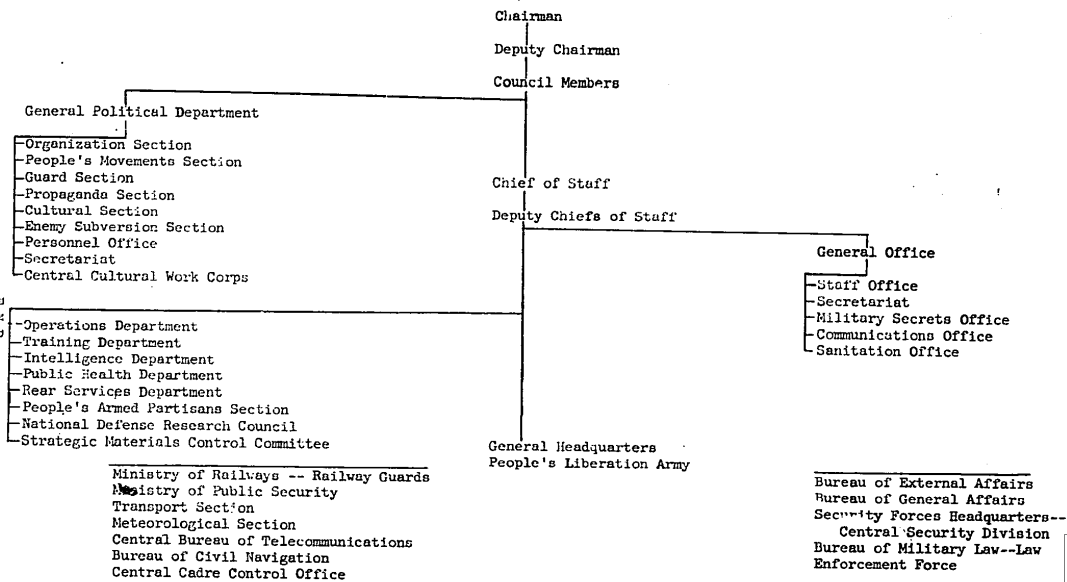
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Military District which is under the command of Nieh Jung-chen. Po I-po is deputy commander of the North China Military District and, concurrently, political commissar; Yang Ch'eng-wu is Chief of Staff, Wang Ts'ung-wu is chairman of the Political Department and Chang Nan-sheng is deputy chairman. The personnel of the North China Military District includes that of the Capital Garrison Command; the two organizations have a common operating headquarters.

[Appended chart follows:]

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Chart Showing Organization of the People's Revolutionary Military Council



The two lower boxes apparently are under the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council and not under the Chief of Staff or the General Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army.

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